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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                                           New York, N.Y.
                                           23 Cr. 419 (LAK)
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                v.
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     RICHARD ZEITLIN,
                    Defendant.
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          -----x
 7
                                    Conference
 8
                                            September 14, 2023
                                            2:40 p.m.
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     Before:
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                         HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN,
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                                            District Judge
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                              APPEARANCES
15
     DAMIAN WILLIAMS
          United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
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     BY: JANE KIM
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          KEDAR S. BHATIA
          STEPHANIE SIMON
          Assistant United States Attorneys
18
19
     THE BERNHOFT LAW FIRM, S.C.
20
          Attorneys for Defendant
     BY: ROBERT G. BERNHOFT
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22
     LAW OFFICES OF JOSHUA L. DRATEL, P.C.
     JOSHUA L. DRATEL
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          Attorney for Defendant
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     Also Present: Special Agent Jacob Belog, F.B.I.
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N9e2ZeiC kjc 1 (Case called) 2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Government, are you ready? Please 3 put your appearances on the record. 4 MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor. Jane Kim, Kedar Bhatia, Stephanie Simon for the government. And with us at counsel 5 table is Jacob Balog, special agent of the F.B.I. 6 7 THE COURT: Thank you. 8 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Defendant, are you ready? 9 MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, sir. Attorney Robert Gerald 10 Bernhoft appearing pro hac vice for Defendant Zeitlin. 11 Mr. Zeitlin appears to my immediate right. He is in custody. 12 To my far right is our local attorney Joshua L. Dratel. 13 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Dratel is well known. 14 MR. DRATEL: Good afternoon, your Honor. 15 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Should I arraign the defendant? 16 THE COURT: Arraign the defendant, please. 17 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Mr. Bernhoft, have you received a 18 copy of the indictment? 19 MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, sir. 20

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Have you reviewed it with your client?

MR. BERNHOFT: I have.

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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Do you waive the public reading?

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, I do.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: How does he plead?

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Okav.

please give me a thumbnail description.

1 MR. BERNHOFT: I'm sorry? 2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: How does he plead? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Not quilty. 4 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated, 5 gentlemen. 6 THE COURT: Thank you. 7 I direct the prosecution to comply with its obligation. under Brady v. Maryland and its progeny, to 8 9 disclose to the defense all information, whether admissible or 10 not, that is favorable to the defendant, material either to 11 quilt or to punishment, and known to the prosecution. 12 Possible consequences for noncompliance may include 13 dismissal of individual charges or the entire case, exclusion 14 of evidence, and professional discipline or court sanctions on 15 the attorneys responsible. I will be entering a written order more fully 16 17 describing this obligation and the possible consequences of failing to meet it, and I direct the prosecution to review and 18 comply with that order. 19 20 Does the prosecution confirm that it understands its 21 obligations and will comply with them? 22 MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor, we confirm. 23 THE COURT: Thank you.

Since this is the first appearance, Ms. Kim,

MS. KIM: Certainly, your Honor.

The defendant was arrested in Las Vegas on August 17, 2023. He was presented there before a magistrate judge and detained. There were two days of bail proceedings on August 17 and August 18. The defendant was then transported to the Southern District of New York. And so, for purposes of the Speedy Trial Act, there are still 70 days remaining on the clock.

The defendant is charged in an indictment with four counts—conspiracy to commit telemarketing wire fraud, telemarketing wire fraud, conspiracy to obstruct justice, and obstruction of justice.

These charges are in relation to the defendant's operation of a multimillion-dollar telemarketing call center that made false and misleading statements to donors and potential donors while raising money on behalf of political action committees, or PACs.

The defendant also, upon learning of the government's investigation, instructed his employees to delete evidence of his fraud.

THE COURT: Thank you. Did you want to go on?

MS. KIM: No, your Honor. I am happy to talk about discovery but will pause here.

THE COURT: That's what I was going to ask about next.

MS. KIM: The parties have handed up a proposed

protective order that has been signed by the government and defense counsel.

We understand that a hard drive is en route from the defense, and the government has been working to prepare a substantial initial production of discovery and will continue to make rolling productions.

With the exception of electronic devices that were seized on August 17 from the defendant's home and business, the government plans to produce the large bulk of discovery within the next six weeks, if not sooner.

THE COURT: Let's get a little more specific. Put aside the electronic devices for a minute. When do you expect to complete discovery?

MS. KIM: We expect to complete discovery within the next six weeks, if not sooner, your Honor. That discovery consists of stored Communications Act search warrants and returns. The returns include e-mails, documents, fundraising call recordings, agreements between PAC owners and the defendant, Skype messages, and other data.

The discovery also includes various subpoena returns from providers, individuals, entities and financial institutions; FEC records and reports; FTC materials; 2703(d) and pen materials; a variety of publicly available information, including certain FEC materials, PAC websites and business records; the defendant's statements, including from e-mails,

recorded calls, a signed affidavit to a federal judge and sworn testimony in a civil deposition.

The discovery also includes warrants to search the defendant's home and one of his business locations. Both properties were located in Las Vegas, Nevada. And the materials seized from those searches include more than two dozen electronic devices that have been transported from Las Vegas to New York, and the government is planning to swear out a search warrant to search those devices, and then we will work to extract and review those devices and provide them to the defendant —

THE COURT: When do you anticipate that you will do that?

MS. KIM: The practice in Las Vegas, what we learned was that typically for out-of-district cases the magistrate judge there will approve a search warrant to seize electronic devices but asks that a supplemental warrant --

THE COURT: I was assuming that. So I'm assuming you will get the warrant.

MS. KIM: Yes.

THE COURT: And assuming you get the warrant, when will you be done?

MS. KIM: We -- because there are approximately two dozen devices, what we plan to do is triage those devices and prioritize the ones that, you know, were found in the

defendant's bedroom or ones that appear to be newer devices.

We will start the extractions as soon as we get the search

warrant. We will then produce the copies of those extractions

to the defendant.

In terms of timing, it is hard to say, because we don't know at this stage the volume of the electronic devices and how long the extractions will take.

THE COURT: What's your best estimate?

MS. KIM: Could I have one minute, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

(Government counsel confer)

MS. KIM: Your Honor, this is our very best estimate, not knowing the size of the devices, but we believe that we may be able to extract all of the devices within approximately two months and then the contents of those devices would have to undergo a privilege review. If there are devices that solely belong to the defendant, we would produce those extractions promptly to the defendant and then proceed with our review of the devices.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bernhoft, what have you got to enlighten me with about the progress of the case?

MR. BERNHOFT: We have got a discovery order that Mr. Dratel and I have agreed to, so that will facilitate provisioning of Rule 16 --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You've got a discovery motion?

MR. BERNHOFT: A discovery protective order.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BERNHOFT: That was handed up.

THE COURT: That's what counsel just said.

MR. BERNHOFT: Ms. Kim has asked us for a two-terabyte hard drive. We are supplying that. We are shipping it to her designee. It will be shipped out this week, and they will be in receipt of that.

We produced approximately 300,000 pages of documents in -- Mr. Zeitlin and his companies did during the grand jury investigation, about 13, 14 months. We understand there are multiple grand jury subpoenas issued. We have spoken to joint defense counsel, and they also produced hundreds of thousands of pages. So I don't think it's hyperbolic --

THE COURT: You spoke to whom?

MR. BERNHOFT: Joint defense counsel that were representing some of the witnesses. There was a joint defense agreement, your Honor. And so, I mean, the paper document page discovery could approach a million pages, plus the devices that Ms. Kim is referencing, and I can't make an informed estimate about that.

THE COURT: Well, who were the parties to this joint defense agreement?

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, they are principally current and former employees of Mr. Zeitlin and his companies.

1	THE COURT: And was there a single defense counsel or
2	more?
3	MR. BERNHOFT: No, there was a pool counsel named
4	Attorney Robert Peabody, from Husch Blackwell in Boston,
5	Massachusetts, and he represented most of the current and
6	former employees. And then Sebaly Shilito & Dyer, a law firm
7	in Dayton, Ohio, lead counsel there was Attorney Brian Penick,
8	and Brian Penick represented two PAC—political action
9	committee—treasurers.
10	THE COURT: And was your client a party to that
11	defense
12	MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, sir.
13	THE COURT: agreement?
14	MR. BERNHOFT: Yes.
15	THE COURT: And who represented him?
16	MR. BERNHOFT: I did.
17	THE COURT: Okay. What else should I know from the
18	defense side?
19	MR. BERNHOFT: Well, there has been a lot of paper
20	filed, a lot of ink spilled respecting Mr. Zeitlin's detention
21	order from Nevada. Do you wish to address that, your Honor.
22	THE COURT: No. I'm not ready for that. I want to
23	find out the shape of the case.
24	MR. BERNHOFT: Yes.
25	Well, the electronic devices I can't give an

intelligent surmise about. The government's got a couple of dozen of them, and we will wait for word for them on that. We do expect about a million document pages in discovery. They requested a two-terabyte drive.

Once we receive those materials, the defense will need time to review, investigate, integrate those materials into our theory of defense, so that's -- we expect that, what I am hearing from the government—some of this I am hearing for the first time today—that it is going to be a bit before we can set this case for trial so that the defense can be fully prepared, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why pretrial motions can't precede the production of the contents of the electronic devices to the extent there is any?

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, your Honor. I would respectfully suggest that pretrial motions, at least most of the ones I would contemplate, cannot proceed because they would be predicated on a review of the discovery.

THE COURT: How so?

MR. BERNHOFT: Well, kind of, for example, it depends on what kind of discovery we see regarding the elements of the fraud charge and the obstruction charge. We think the indictment -- we contemplate a pre-answer -- a motion to dismiss based on failure to state cognizable offenses, not an --

N9e2ZeiC kjc THE COURT: Let's focus on that. 1 2 MR. BERNHOFT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: How would the discovery have any bearing 4 on that motion? 5 MR. BERNHOFT: That would be the one motion that the 6 discovery would not have a material bearing, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. What else? MR. BERNHOFT: Well, we have to evaluate the discovery 8 9 and see what the government does with its Rule 16 obligations. 10 We have Brady, Giglio issues. We have discussed Jencks with 11 But ultimately we have to assure ourselves that the 12 government has made fulsome disclosures under their 13 obligations. If they haven't, we would bring on discovery 14 motions. 15 THE COURT: Any reason why I couldn't set a motion deadline now for everything that you can think of that is not 16 17 dependent on the content of the electronic devices? 18 MR. BERNHOFT: We also have the document pages --THE COURT: The what? 19 20 MR. BERNHOFT: -- but we could set a motion 21 deadline --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. The what? You said, "We also have the 'bumble bumble.'"

MR. BERNHOFT: We also have --

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THE COURT: I didn't get the "bumble bumble" part.

MR. BERNHOFT: I'm sorry, Judge.

We also have the substantial amount of documents that are produced in addition to the devices.

THE COURT: Well, yes, I know you do. That's the predicate of the question.

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes. I think the Court could and should set a motions deadline for a challenge to the sufficiency of the indictment itself. Discovery motions would have to be held in abeyance pending our receipt and review.

THE COURT: Why?

MR. BERNHOFT: Because we have to review the discovery to make sure that we have everything that we believe we are entitled to under the statues.

THE COURT: And how are you going to do that?

MR. BERNHOFT: By reviewing it.

THE COURT: How is reviewing what you've got going to tell you what you don't have and that the government has it?

MR. BERNHOFT: Well, we have a very good idea what the universe of discovery and what -- who the witnesses are, your Honor, and we will play match-up and cross-map those things and make sure the government has discharged its obligations, sir.

THE COURT: Ms. Kim, why isn't what I suggested totally practical?

MS. KIM: Your Honor, the government doesn't object to

setting a motion schedule now for all motions that don't require review of the discovery.

THE COURT: So that would include, among other things, perhaps, any motions to suppress any custodial statements there might be, motions claiming there was a lack of probable cause for search warrants, and I imagine quite a few other things.

Yeah?

MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So I will set a discovery cutoff applicable to everything except the contents of the electronic devices of October 31.

Is there any reason why you would need any longer than the end of November to make whatever motions you can think of other than motions that depend upon the contents of the electronic devices that are produced?

MR. BERNHOFT: None that come to my mind right now, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, November 30 for all motions except those dependent.

Does the government think it needs more than two weeks to respond to any such motions?

MS. KIM: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay, December 14.

I'm assuming these are weekdays, Andy. You will correct me.

1 THE DEPUTY CLERK: The 14th is a Thursday, Judge. 2 THE COURT: Government opposition by December 14. Reply, if any, by December 21. 3 4 Let's get a date for early January for argument or 5 conference on those motions, and we will review where we are, 6 if we have not completed discovery of the production of the 7 electronic device material previously, and the government will inform me when that happens. Andy? 8 9 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Judge, how about Thursday, December 10 4 --THE COURT: No, not December. 11 12 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Sorry, I mean January 4. 13 (Court and deputy clerk confer) 14 THE COURT: January 4 at 3:00 for argument or conference. 15 16 Has any time gone by on the Speedy Trial clock? 17 MS. KIM: No, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: All right. Anything else relating to the 19 scheduling, basic scheduling of the case? 20 MS. KIM: Not from the government, your Honor. 21 MR. BERNHOFT: Not from the defense, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: How long does the government estimate this 23 will take to try? 24 MS. KIM: Approximately three weeks, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: Defense, what do you think?

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1 MR. BERNHOFT: I think that's a fair estimate right 2 now, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Soup to nuts, jury selection to verdict. 4 MR. BERNHOFT: Maximum four weeks, but I think three 5 weeks is a fair surmise. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 I'm going to set it for trial April 2. Obviously if 8 there are unanticipated problems with the electronic devices, 9 that can move, but I want to be sure we are on everybody's 10 dance card now. 11 I have signed the protective order. 12 Now, we have a motion to vacate the detention order, 13 which I will hear in a minute. 14 I have read the papers. Mr. Bernhoft, I realize you 15 are from out of town. I expect considerably lower temperature and higher level of mutual respect between counsel in any 16 17 submissions to this Court --MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: -- than your letter reflects, but I will 20 hear you. 21

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, your Honor.

Respecting tone and tenor --

THE COURT: If you would please go to the lectern.

MR. BERNHOFT: Respecting tone and tenor of the filings, we felt that we matched the tone and tenor of the

government's opposition. We felt it was highly aggressive, and typically we don't.

THE COURT: For what it's worth, the judge doesn't agree with that.

MR. BERNHOFT: All right. Thank you, your Honor.

I would turn to the -- first, your Honor, if I may, to the addendum that was submitted by SDNY Pretrial Services, which recommends release conditions somewhat similar to the proposal that we made, if I might.

In terms of the factors favoring Mr. Zeitlin's release on conditions that would reasonably assure his appearance at future hearings and court dates, I would note very long substantial ties to Wisconsin and Nevada. He's been a Nevada resident for almost 30 years.

He's been gainfully employed his entire life, since he was a teenager. He has developed a series of very successful telemarketing fundraising companies over the years. He has employed thousands of people over those decades and provided gainful employment and spun off other companies that service the fundraising industry. He did fundraising for many excellent charities for decades and then turned towards political action committee fundraising since about 2017 or so.

The indictment alleges, and this is based on the indictment itself, conversations we have had with the government, the core theory of criminality appears to be that

at times Mr. Zeitlin and at least one other person who is unidentified would place a script, a sales script, into the technology system that is required to deliver the sales pitches, and that when sales were down, they would utilize this special script, and that that script made material misrepresentations.

There is not an allegation in the indictment, and the government does not allege, that somehow Mr. Zeitlin's operations are fraudulent per se. It is clear that they aren't. He has fundraised for some excellent charities and PACs throughout the many decades. So these are unique charges that target the alleged practice of inserting deceptive scripts so that false and fraudulent statements were made to potential donors when sales were down.

I have pretty good knowledge. I have known

Mr. Zeitlin for about 35 years personally. I started

representing him professionally in 2016-2017, when the Federal

Trade Commission first opened up a civil investigation into

Mr. Zeitlin. I know him to be a man of integrity and

conscience.

The government's got serious allegations in that indictment, and we intend to defend them. I believe that many of the things that were said in the government's opposition are not true. Some of them are demonstrably not true.

So turning back to the addendum to Pretrial Services,

they recommend release. We urge release.

Mr. Zeitlin is a seven-year parishioner at the synagogue in Chabad of Summerlin. Rabbi Schanowitz has testified to that with a penalty-of-perjury letter. This occurred about seven years ago, and Mr. Zeitlin sought out counsel there and has been a faithful member since.

The other issue is that Mr. Zeitlin has been paying a huge amount of back taxes, and this is reflected in Doc 16, particularly Doc 16-1, Attorney Dan Treuden of my firm files a declaration. Mr. Treuden does a lot of civil tax work for the firm.

Mr. Zeitlin who was the victim -- and his wife, the Zeitlins were victims of serious CPA accounting malpractice, and when the accountants and the CPAs started to tear apart all of the returns, there was rank malpractice, and the Zeitlins, unbeknownst to them, ended up owing an additional 4 or \$5 million in tax, penalty, and interest.

As evidence of the really quite amazing nature of the malpractice was that the insurance defense lawyers and CPA Raben settled that suit for policy limits even before discovery commenced. The trouble with that was the policy limits were fairly low.

And the other issue is that, in spite of the malpractice, the Zeitlins still owed the tax that they didn't know that they owed. And so Mr. Treuden sets out a chart

there. And so Mr. Zeitlin has paid between 6 and \$7 million over the past two or three years to pay those back taxes. For someone who intended to flee the jurisdiction, I respectfully submit that they wouldn't go paying 6 or \$7 million in back taxes to catch up. I have had conversations with Mr. Zeitlin. It is incredibly important to him that he clear up these old tax debts, and he's been taking great pains to do it. And actions do speak louder than words. It's not the actions of a man who is contemplating flight.

THE COURT: How old is he?

MR. BERNHOFT: 54, your Honor.

THE COURT: Five four?

MR. BERNHOFT: I'm sorry?

THE DEFENDANT: 52.

MR. BERNHOFT: 52. I apologize, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BERNHOFT: The other thing Mr. Zeitlin was a victim of, he was a victim of embezzlement. His chief financial officer — I can give her name to the record if I need to. She was ultimately terminated. Mr. Zeitlin had known her for 15, 20 years and her family, and as a function of CPA Raben's lack of oversight and professional discharge of obligations as a CPA, there was no internal controls, and so Mr. Zeitlin was embezzled from — we don't know exactly how much the embezzlement was because the books and records were

deliberately kept in a manner that obscured the embezzlement itself. So the forensic CPAs that tore that apart weren't clear about that.

So I relate this to the Court in response to the government's position that he should -- that he's got millions of dollars of liquidity laying around. It's not the case.

The other thing is, I'm familiar with banking procedures. In order to wire transfer or ACH the types of sums that we are talking about, they require that signature, that account holder, to do that in person.

Now, he has a colleague who has electronic access, and so we were able to -- I have a \$250,000 cashier's check from my trust account that we have been doing at 50,000 increments at a time to get that, because we can't do the large transactions.

There is also another account with funds in it, and the Nevada lawyers drafted a power of attorney, and he gave durable power of attorney to this colleague, a trusted friend, and Wells Fargo legal has been sitting on that for a couple of weeks.

So I just -- it's very difficult to get that kind of money in liquidity out and available when Mr. Zeitlin is in detention.

So there isn't this -- there aren't millions of dollars laying around that we can access. We do have cash and funds, and we offered that in our motion for bail.

Two issues, and these issues came up in Nevada, and because of the out-of-district arrest, we were not expecting that. We were not prepared for that. We did not have Nevada counsel pre-engaged. It happened in the early morning hours of Thursday, August 17. But we immediately set to work. We engaged attorneys, and they went out there to counsel with Mr. Zeitlin.

And the two issues that appeared to cause the government the most concern are this jet plane and these renunciation e-mails. Now, I received the renunciation e-mails from the government by e-mail I think about an hour or two before the first hearing on Thursday, August 17, and I also received a picture of the jet. So the issue of the private plane and these renunciation e-mails, the government knew that and I knew that and Mr. Kiebler, AUSA Kiebler, Nevada AUSA, presented to the Court, Magistrate Judge Ferenbach, that there was an agreement in terms of release.

The government has pointed out that our proposed release conditions aren't as severe as those we agreed to in Nevada, and that is absolutely correct. I was very concerned. I have done out-of-district arrests and detention hearings, and the concern is—and it's understandable—the magistrate judges will many times over-condition or even sometimes detain, because it's not their indictment, and they are justifiably concerned about making a mistake in an indictment that is not

issued from their jurisdiction, and many times they will let the indictment-issuing jurisdiction sort that out, and I believe that's what occurred here. And I'm not here to attack the magistrate judge's order. It was short notice for everybody. Some of the things the mag judge said in the transcript that I just reviewed are at odds with the order itself. But, you know, Mr. Zeitlin is employed. He has substantial ties to Wisconsin and Nevada. None of that was reflected in the order.

I would like to directly address the --

THE COURT: I understand he has two adult children living in Wisconsin.

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: But what other ties does he have to Wisconsin?

MR. BERNHOFT: Oh, his former wife lives there, and he has friends and family there, and he visits Wisconsin often.

His principal ties in Nevada, and that is where his wife and he live on La Madre Way, and that is where he's lived for 30 years.

THE COURT: He and the wife are allegedly divorcing.

MR. BERNHOFT: They are divorcing. That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: What other ties does he have to Nevada?

MR. BERNHOFT: Well, his whole life is in Nevada.

He's built his companies there. He's built his personal life there, his social circle. Everything revolves around Nevada.

Many years ago, Liliana Zeitlin, the currently divorcing spouse, she was born in Mexico, so they vacation in Mexico, and she suggested, and he agreed, and they started purchasing some properties there. And there is a filing in the Clark County Court where, pursuant to the divorce, all of those properties now will be liquidated and the sums will be split 50/50 into the divorcing spouses' respective counsel's trust accounts. And so, if anything, that severs any ties he has to Mexico. He is divorcing his Mexican-born wife and liquidating those properties. And that was on the advice of divorce counsel with the agreement of divorcing spouse's attorney.

The La Madre Way house is encumbered by IRS tax liens. I spoke to Attorney Jimmerson, who is Mr. Zeitlin's divorce attorney. He had run a title search preparing the house for sale and the IRS tax lien showed up to the tune of about 3 1/2, \$4 million, and that's the residuum of the taxes that they still owe as a result the CPA malpractice.

I felt I put a lot of context on these renunciation e-mails, and the fact of the matter is that Mr. Zeitlin has been a law-abiding, tax-paying citizen his entire life. These are serious charges. All federal charges are serious. There is an obstruction count that we believe is predicated solely on the testimony of one former employee, and we think we have a

factual dispute on that charge. The fraud charges regarding false statements and telemarketing scripts --

THE COURT: How much do you say are IRS tax liens on the house in Nevada?

MR. BERNHOFT: Attorney Jimmerson told me it's between 3.5 and \$4 million of tax liens remain. One of the things about that is IRS is a little slow on the draw in reducing — it doesn't change its tax liens because you have made payments. It doesn't work like that. So it is likely that the outstanding tax liabilities are less than those liens, and there is more equity in the house than would be facially observed. But the tax liens speak for themselves at approximately 3.5 to \$4 million.

THE COURT: How is it the liabilities on the residence that are in the Pretrial Service report prepared in Nevada say 2 million?

MR. BERNHOFT: It says -- I'm sorry, Judge?

THE COURT: Liabilities on the residence are listed at 2 million in the Nevada Pretrial Service --

MR. BERNHOFT: I believe that is the mortgage balance. So, there is a mortgage on the home.

THE COURT: Okay. So if there is a mortgage on the home of 2 million and there are tax liens of 3.5 million, there is essentially no equity in the residence.

MR. BERNHOFT: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's quite a tie to Nevada.

MR. BERNHOFT: Well, I understand your point, your Honor. It's well taken. But Mr. Zeitlin is not going anywhere. He has nowhere to go. This is his home.

THE COURT: How about Israel?

MR. BERNHOFT: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: How about Israel?

MR. BERNHOFT: I thought Rabbi Schanowitz's letter addressed that fully. I spoke to Rabbi at length on a number of occasions about that. He states in his letter that he believes that that right of return program was an outgrowth of Mr. Zeitlin's increasing faith. It was important to him. Rick has related to me that he visited Israel and he was impressed that an entire country -- I'm not Jewish --

THE COURT: He is an Israeli citizen.

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes. He did apply to the right of return program. He's been provisionally accepted. My understanding is that he has to go and live there for a very significant period of time prior to being able to claim citizenship and a passport. So if he travels to Israel even if --

THE COURT: Two different items—citizenship and passport.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BERNHOFT: Yes. Well, the flight risk concern was about the passport, so --

THE COURT: And why is that?

MR. BERNHOFT: Well, because the government seemed concerned that he was a citizen, he could scoop up an Israeli passport and travel that way.

THE COURT: And isn't it a fact that, with a document obtainable from any Israeli diplomatic mission in the world, I believe, but certainly in the U.S. or London, it is possible for an Israeli citizen to obtain a piece of paper called a laissez-passer with an Israeli visa and enter Israel without a passport, isn't that true?

MR. BERNHOFT: It very well could be, your Honor. I can't speak to that. I'm sorry, sir.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BERNHOFT: Yeah.

We don't view Mr. Zeitlin -- and Mr. Zeitlin started pursuing the right of return program and Israeli citizenship years ago, prior to the advent of the SDNY grand jury.

THE COURT: When did he get the citizenship or conditional citizenship?

MR. BERNHOFT: Within the last month or two, and Rabbi Schanowitz's support letter certifying his heritage, etc., I believe that was November 2021, and that letter is attached to one of the declarations that is filed. So he commenced that process well before we even knew there was another grand jury investigating, the SDNY one, that yielded

this indictment. That didn't happen until June of 2022.

And at that point Mr. Zeitlin and I and my legal team felt that once the Florida grand jury terminated, we never got any clear indication, but after two or three years of no activity, it was clear that the Florida grand jury that commenced in 2018 was shut down. We understand it was through lack of evidence. Mr. Zeitlin was not indicted, and Mr. Zeitlin justifiably believed that those travails were over. And it was at that point when he was pursuing his Israeli citizenship, without any connection to the current indictment or any intention to flee. And I think the facts reflect that as supported by Rabbi Schanowitz's letter and my experience and understanding of Mr. Zeitlin's history over the past number of years.

The renunciation e-mails, we have addressed that squarely. We attach them to our bail motion. I'm not sure how I would have -- if I was in Mr. Zeitlin's position, how I might have reacted. I have, I suppose, over the past 30 or 40 years, particularly when I was younger, perhaps sent an e-mail communication that I regretted. I try to avoid that at all costs, petulant communications, things we don't really mean. But as we put context on it in the motion, Mr. Zeitlin has been hounded for years—FTC investigations, attorneys general investigations. All of them are terminated in his favor.

He's committed to compliance, and his business spends

an enormous amount of money on legal compliance, has attorneys that advise on political action committee scripts, what can be said, what can't be said. I want to be clear, this is not some sort of an allegation of some sort of boiler room operation that generated hundreds of millions of dollars with money for charities and PACs for decades and somehow it's like a boiler room. This is not the case. This is a highly sophisticated, professional operation that he has built over many decades.

The renunciation e-mails, I have talked to Mr. Zeitlin about it. We explained it in the paper. He is prepared to make a statement to the Court today about it. He never took action on it. And he felt that his own government had turned its investigative forces and powers on him unjustifiably and then, particularly after the 2022 grand jury reopened in Southern District of Florida, it just never ended. And he regrets the e-mails. He never took any action on them.

As we point out in the paper, your Honor, renouncing his citizenship would have been detrimental to any intent to flee, and Mr. Zeitlin is not an irrational man. He is an intelligent man. That would have put a target on his back.

Notification goes to State Department and consular offices, and many times people that renounce their citizenship are investigated collaterally because it could be, you know, could be a terrorism issue or some such thing. So —

THE COURT: Do you think we have a lot of terrorists

who do that?

MR. BERNHOFT: Some of the home grown ones I heard do, but domestic, U.S.-born ones will renounce their citizenship and attempt to go to Syria. I've read these articles. I don't have personal experience with it and I'm not in federal law enforcement. Special Agent Balog could probably speak to that more directly than I could.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

MR. BERNHOFT: We proposed conditions of release that we believe are reasonable, will reasonably assure Mr. Zeitlin's appearance. This is going to be a complex case to prepare, a complex case to try. It's very important I have constant access to Mr. Zeitlin --

THE MARSHAL: Sit down.

MR. BERNHOFT: Excuse me. Could I confer with my client, Judge?

(Defense counsel and defendant confer)

MR. BERNHOFT: Mr. Zeitlin reminded me on the renunciation e-mails that the Florence, Italy, consular office invited Mr. Zeitlin to come and make an appointment. Of course he never did that. So I wanted to make that point clear.

We believe the conditions we proposed, again, are reasonable, will reasonably assure his appearance. He is committed to fight these charges against him and vindicate his reputation. He has nowhere to go, your Honor.

We respectfully urge that the Court would grant the proposed order that we submitted in our main bail motion.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. BERNHOFT: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Ms. Kim.

MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor. May I use the lectern?

THE COURT: Yes. I would appreciate it if you would.

MS. KIM: Your Honor, beginning with risk of flight, there are essentially four reasons why the government submits that there are no conditions that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance in court. Those are his limited ties to the community; his wealth and access to resources to flee; his history, which has established that he is an experienced and sophisticated individual who repeatedly deceives others, including courts; and, finally, his disregard for the law.

Starting with his limited ties, as the Court stated, the defendant has essentially no equity in his Las Vegas home, and that is his principal home in the United States. We are not aware of any other homes.

The defendant is in the process of getting divorced.

He has attempted multiple times to renounce his U.S. citizenship. He has Israeli citizenship and would be able to travel there based on that.

He has significant foreign travel, and he owns approximately ten properties in Tulum, including two restaurant

businesses and various shops.

The government also notes that his call center business operates --

THE COURT: What's your answer to counsel's argument relating to the liquidation of those properties as part of the divorce?

MS. KIM: Your Honor, in terms of liquidation, my understanding, based on what defense counsel has submitted, is that the money would then go into a trust based on the order. The government would not have immediate visibility into when that money would then be available to Mr. Zeitlin. We also don't know if there are certain circumstances under which he would be able to access that money. But in addition to that, your Honor —

THE COURT: Presumably he could do whatever he wanted with it to the extent the divorced spouse went along with it.

MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor, presumably.

In addition to that, your Honor, the defendant has immense resources, and this is in part because he was the owner and operator of the call center business for at least 29 years. The business raised hundreds of millions of dollars for various charities and PACs, and the business typically was paid approximately 90 percent of that money. The defendant has reported to Pretrial Services in New York that his income has been at least approximately \$600,000 per year. His business

continues to operate and he continues to have access to the business's funds.

THE COURT: Is he the sole owner of the business? What's the ownership structure?

MS. KIM: Your Honor, as of now —— so the business has changed in terms of organization over the years. At one point, prior to approximately 2016, the call center business went by the name of Courtesy Call.

In or about 2016, the defendant changed the name of the call center business to Donor Relations, although the basic functioning of the business remained the same.

In or about 2018, the defendant replaced the Donor Relations entity and created additional entities to take its place. Those were Unified Data, Compliance Consultants, American Tech, TPFE, and ATC.

And then in about 2020 forward, the defendant used various d/b/as, for example, Cloud Data for Unified Data,

American PCI for Compliance Consultants, and Unlimited Tech

Support for American Tech.

These are all ways in which the defendant created various layers to conceal, and continue to conceal, his fraud from the public and from the FEC.

In 2021 to present, the defendant selected certain employees of the call center business, and he made them nominal owners of certain entities, and so right now the call center

business, as we understand it, consists of LAV Services, EYP Consultants, Wired for Data, and Standard Data Services. And the defendant also has a bank account that has continued for Unified Data.

These entities, your Honor, the defendant continues to have control over. The employees who are running these entities by name continue to report to and speak with the defendant.

Turning back to the defendant's wealth and his access to resources to flee, we note that the defendant was able to secure \$250,000 in cash in less than 24 hours after his arrest, and our understanding was that defense counsel anticipated securing an additional \$250,000 in cash shortly thereafter. In the past three years and three months, he has paid, based on defense counsel's submissions, over \$6.8 million in taxes.

Just in the last year, he's paid --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. The time period you just stated?

MS. KIM: That is in the last three years and three months, he paid over 6.8 million in -- and I said taxes. I think these are back taxes, your Honor.

In the last year, he's paid over 1.3 million in back taxes owed.

The fact that he has been able to make these substantial payments and the fact that he has been able to

access upwards of \$500,000 in cash so quickly shows that the defendant has access to resources that the Court has not been made aware of and that that access would allow him to flee.

You know, the plane is something that has come up in this proceeding and in the prior proceeding. It is unclear to the government whether or not the plane is operable. Based on what the government has seen from online postings from March of this year, it appears the defendant at least represented that the plane was operable and that his ownership interest in the plane amounted to approximately \$600,000. Regardless, that plane is another example of an asset, and the defendant's access to resources to flee and also his familiarity with flying privately, your Honor.

One thing the government would also note about the defendant's back taxes --

THE COURT: Does the government know where the other 50 percent ownership interest is and what the relationship between the owners is?

MS. KIM: Your Honor, based on defense counsel's representations, we understand that there may be one or two additional owners, and our understanding is that those one or two owners own 50 percent. We don't know what the relationship is between the defendant.

THE COURT: Do you know who they are?

MS. KIM: Yes. That's based, again, on defense

N9e2ZeiC kjc 1 counsel's representations. 2 THE COURT: Well, based on their representation, who do they say they are? 3 4 MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor. If I could have one 5 minute. (Government counsel confer) 6 7 MS. KIM: Your Honor, the other owner is Joseph 8 Mirakhor. 9 THE COURT: Mirakhor? 10 MS. KIM: Mirakhor. 11 THE COURT: Mirakhor. 12 And what's his connection to the defendant, if you 13 know? 14 MS. KIM: I do not know. 15 THE COURT: Does he work for any of these entities? MS. KIM: We do not believe at this time that he works 16 17 for any of these entities. 18 THE COURT: Do you believe at this time that he used to work for --19 20 MS. KIM: No, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, please. 22 MS. KIM: We would also point out, in terms of the

submission, it appears that the defendant learned about the

back taxes, that even just based on defense counsel's

back taxes and the issues with his records in or about

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September 2018, and he then sought out defense counsel's assistance. But also based on the defendant's submission, it appears that the defendant continued to fail to pay taxes after September 2018, when he was on notice about these issues. And for tax years 2020, 2021, and 2022, he continues to owe back taxes.

Based on all of this information, the government submits that the defendant both has access to resources and additional wealth that would enable him to flee the jurisdiction. And based on his limited ties to the community and his significant foreign ties and foreign travel, the defendant is a risk of flight.

In addition, the defendant's history and characteristics show that he is experienced and sophisticated at deception and that the Court cannot rely on his word. He is charged with fraud offenses relating to misrepresentations and false statements made to donors through fundraising calls. Through those fundraising calls, the defendant made a variety of different types of misrepresentations. Some of those were about the nature of the organization that was doing the fundraising. Some of them were about how the money would be spent. And also some of them relate to an agreement that the defendant had with certain PAC owners that, during certain time periods, all of the money that was raised would go to the defendant's telemarketing company. And despite that agreement,

he was still soliciting funds and representing to potential donors that those funds would then go to the organization that was making the call.

The defendant's scheme was sophisticated and complicated, and he used various tactics to conceal the fraud. As I mentioned earlier, he changed the name of his businesses numerous times. His mode of communication with his employees including about the fraud were very particular. He at a certain point decided to limit his e-mail communications with his employees. He used encrypted applications like Signal that delete messages and data. He principally communicated with employees through phone calls. And he also appears to have used various phones, some of which were seized, and that also includes encrypted phones.

THE COURT: Is there any reason to think that this business couldn't be operated from abroad with essentially the same facility as it is operated from the U.S.?

MS. KIM: Your Honor, there is no reason to think that he could not operate the business from abroad. In fact, as I mentioned earlier, there are call center locations overseas, and the majority of the employees, as we understand it, work remotely.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. KIM: The last point, your Honor, is that the defendant has established that he has a complete disregard for

the law, and this is highlighted by the fact that he made false or misleading statements in connection with three different federal proceedings.

The first was a civil deposition on or about December 8, 2020. That's in the case Zeitlin v. Bank of America, 18 Civ. 1919. That is in the District of Nevada. During that civil deposition, among other false statements, the defendant stated that he and his call centers did not have any input into call scripts to determine what was said to potential donors. That is false. E-mails and other evidence show that the defendant and his employees did in fact edit call scripts.

Another example of a misrepresentation is a declaration that the defendant filed in federal court to Judge Christopher Conner. This is in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. The case is *Shoemaker v. Zeitlin*, 21 Civ. 1669. The declaration is Docket 40. It is dated on or about March 1, 2020.

Some of the misrepresentations are as follows:

In paragraph 10, the defendant stated "Wired for Data, LLC, is not associated with, operated by, or controlled by me."

And he goes on to say, "and I do not direct, supervise, or control this entity."

He makes essentially similar statements in paragraphs 11 and 12 about the entities LAV Services and Standard Data Services.

As I mentioned earlier, these are three entities for which the defendant selected an employee to be the nominal head of the entities and he continues to operate them.

THE COURT: What's the evidence to support that last statement?

MS. KIM: The fact that he continues to operate these entity, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, and that he selected these straw owners.

MS. KIM: Yes, the evidence there consists of things such as witness statements, and so we are -- our understanding is that despite the fact that these entities were created with these nominal owners (a) the call center business has continued; you know, no substantial differences have been made; the defendant continues to be the boss of the call centers; he continues to oversea the call centers; and he also continues to have ultimate control over, for example, the salaries of the individuals who nominally own these entities.

THE COURT: And so you are telling me that you have live witnesses who substantiate this?

MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor. We also have documents that show that the defendant is involved in the day-to-day activities of the call center, even up to the present time.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. KIM: The last point, your Honor, which I won't

belabor, is most recently, after the defendant's arrest, that the defendant did not include the fact that he had partial ownership in a private plane in his interview with Pretrial Services. Of course the defendant does not have to answer questions in the Pretrial Services interview, but the government submits that providing incomplete information or not describing all of his assets presents a misleading representation of his resources.

And so for all of those reasons, the government submits that he poses a risk of flight.

Very quickly, in terms of danger to the community, the defendant is charged with obstructing justice by instructing employees to delete evidence of his fraud. The defendant used, as I mentioned earlier encrypted and other means to communicate with others, and there is a serious risk that the defendant will obstruct justice, particularly in part because of his ongoing disregard for the law. And based on Second Circuit law and also Stein, which is a case before your Honor, obstructing justice does constitute a basis for remand.

So for all of those reasons, your Honor, the government submits that the defendant should be remanded.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Relatively briefly, Mr. Bernhoft.

MR. BERNHOFT: Yes. I appreciate the opportunity, your Honor.

We submit that it is categorically false—categorically false—that Mr. Zeitlin has ever deceived any federal, state court or other tribunal or has demonstrated any disregard for the law.

The Shoemaker case, government counsel is interpreting, applying a sham alter ego nominee theory to testimony that Mr. Zeitlin — again, and drawing the conclusion that it is false. In fact, Mr. Zeitlin's statements in the declaration in Shoemaker were true. He is not the owner of Wired for Data. He is not the owner of LAD Services. And there are witnesses who will testify that he doesn't own them and doesn't control them. Those entities file tax returns independent of anything Mr. Zeitlin owns.

And I resent the fact that the government comes in here and says he is deceiving courts. He's been a law-abiding, tax-paying American his entire life. We stand by that declaration. I will defend that declaration.

The Bank of America case, I have been lead litigator on that case for five or six years. They cherry-pick a couple of statements along the same lines about control of entities and editing scripts, and the government claims that Mr. Zeitlin made false statements because the statements he makes contradict core elements of their theory of criminality, and that is not a basis for a reasonable person to conclude that he deceives courts and disregards the law.

1	THE COURT: Did he ever, even once, have any input
2	with respect to any script?
3	MR. BERNHOFT: Oh, sure, but yeah, I think that's
4	true. Mr. Zeitlin has been a telemarketer for 30, 35 years.
5	All of the entities that he works with as clients, he doesn't
6	know what they are doing in terms of their mission statements.
7	They have to approve the script, they have to sign approval,
8	and nothing goes live and no telemarketing occurs until the
9	organizations
10	THE COURT: That isn't the point. Did he testify in
11	the deposition that he never had any input into any of the
12	scripts
13	MR. BERNHOFT: No. He did not testify to that. This
14	is cherry-picked testimony from a seven-and-a-half-hour
15	deposition
16	THE COURT: I'm not asking how long the deposition
17	was. I'm not asking whether it was cherrypicked. Of course it
18	was. That's what lawyers get paid to do, to focus on the
19	evidence that supports their case, not the other case.
20	MR. BERNHOFT: I understand that, your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Now can I see the deposition transcript,
22	please?
23	MS. KIM: Yes, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Thank you.
25	MS. KIM: I would direct the Court's attention to page

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THE COURT: From the deposition of the defendant on December 8, 2020, page 57:

- "Q Do they use a script? How do they know what to say?
- 5 "A Yes, they use a script.
 - "Q Okay. Who writes the script for them?
- 7 | "A The organizations that we represent.
 - "Q Okay. They write the script. Do you have any input into the script?
 - "A No."
 - MR. BERNHOFT: And I think that's a correct statement in context, your Honor. And this is a complicated area and complicated issue.
 - THE COURT: There is nothing complicated about it, counsel. I just asked you whether he ever said -- excuse me, whether he ever edited scripts, and you said yes.
 - MR. BERNHOFT: Whether he had input into scripts, some people will come to him and say, "What do you think about this?" He doesn't write the scripts. He doesn't edit them. He doesn't approve them. It's not that straight forward, your Honor.
 - THE COURT: Let's move on.
 - MR. BERNHOFT: I will address the issue of spinning off companies, which is a very common business practice. The Court will note, based on AUSA Kim's statements, that these

entities that were spun off from the main Zeitlin enterprise—data, compliance, IT. There are about four or five critical aspects of any successful fundraising enterprise, and the companies were designed — he had people that were loyal, that worked very hard, and they went out and formed their own companies to handle various aspects while Mr. Zeitlin focuses on data. These people know each other very well. They trust each other. They have been in business together for a long time. It does not mean that Mr. Zeitlin was trying to be deceptive by spinning off those companies.

I mean, Steve Jobs and Jony Ive from Apple, that's what they did. Some of the core people would develop certain aspects, and Ive would go his own way.

Of course they talked. They did business. This is ordinary business, your Honor. It is not a sign of deception.

It's never a bad thing to pay your taxes as far as I can tell. And Mr. Zeitlin's been trying to catch up from the CPA malpractice he was a victim of for many years and doing the best that he can. The \$250,000 we actually did not obtain in Nevada because the bank flagged the wire transfer to Attorney Lance Maningo's trust account as a fraudulent transaction. The whole thing blew up and the whole thing failed. That's what happens with some of these large wires, when the principal is not there in person to authorize the wires.

The relationship between Joseph Mirakhor, Bondio LLC, and Mr. Zeitlin is at daggers drawn. It is controversial.

Mr. Zeitlin believes he was taken advantage of.

The timeline is clear, though, and Pilot Ross's affidavit speaks to this. When Mr. Zeitlin put his share of that plane up for sale — and of course you can't buy a working Gulfstream III jet, even circa 1980, you can't buy a jet for \$1.3 million. So Mr. Zeitlin is selling his share for \$650,000, knowing at the time that Gulfstream had to come in and recertify the frame of that jet, and that was understood. But he did not know that Mirakhor and other partners had started to cannibalize that plane for their other jets. And that's what Pilot Ross testifies to based on firsthand knowledge.

The nominal ownership is a theory. I submit that those witnesses will testify that they run those companies; that they file tax returns on the income those companies generate; that, yes, they continue to have conversations with Mr. Zeitlin. Many of these entrepreneurs that develop a large enterprise step back and spin off sub-aspects of their company for others to handle. It's very common. It's not a sign of deception.

I just -- on balance, Mr. Zeitlin has not been deceptive. He has handled these investigations with dignity and grace that started back in 2016-17. We cooperated with the

FTC, produced documents to them. Then the Florida grand jury popped up and Judge Navarro in Nevada stayed it, on her own motion, because of the overlap in subject matter. We had know control over that.

2018, cooperated regarding the subpoenas in that matter. I have reviewed --

THE COURT: I think you are wandering a little.

MR. BERNHOFT: I have reviewed 4 or 500,000 pages of e-mail communications from the Zeitlin companies, how they do business. Everything is about compliance. I haven't seen one inculpatory electronic communication that would suggest that any of the participants were intentionally, knowledgeably engaging in fraud.

I would respectfully urge the Court to impose reasonable conditions of release so Mr. Zeitlin can prepare for trial.

Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Decision is reserved.

Now, we have the issue of the *Curcio* and I'm already late for another matter, so we are going to have to put that over.

What would be convenient, bearing in mind I have a trial starting October 3.

MS. KIM: Your Honor, the government is available.

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Any time, for example, next week would work.
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               MR. BERNHOFT: I will make myself available, your
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      Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. I will let you know a date,
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     but it will be between now and October 3.
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               MR. BERNHOFT: Thank you.
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               MS. KIM: Thank you, your Honor.
               MR. DRATEL: Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Dratel.
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               MR. DRATEL: I have a Second Circuit brief due next
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      Friday, so the following week would probably be better.
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               THE COURT: It won't be next Friday, that I guarantee
13
      you.
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               MR. DRATEL: No, I mean by next Friday, so I will
      be --
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               THE COURT: Oh, by next Friday. So you are talking
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      about the week of what?
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               MR. DRATEL: The 25th, although Monday is Yom Kippur,
     so --
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               THE COURT: I'm not going to do that day either, I
21
     promise.
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               MR. DRATEL: Tuesday to Friday of that week.
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               THE COURT: We will fit it in somehow.
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               MR. DRATEL: Thank you, your Honor.
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MR. BERNHOFT: Your Honor, may I?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BERNHOFT: I did want to point out to the Court, and I apologize, I was focused on all of this mass material. I do want to point out that Mr. Zeitlin's mother is here from Wisconsin in support of his release, as is one of his children, daughter Sarah, and also a close friend from a long time from Nevada, Nick Marlow is here to support Mr. Zeitlin. And particularly Mrs. Zeitlin and daughter Sarah were hoping that they might be able to visit briefly, subject to the USMS discretion, with Mr. Zeitlin after the hearing. Is that possible, Judge?

THE COURT: Whatever the marshals feel is appropriate they can do.

MR. BERNHOFT: All right. Thank you. I appreciate it, Judge.

MS. KIM: Your Honor, very quickly, the government asks the Court to exclude time between now and October 3. We understand that the Court may set another conference schedule by October 3.

The exclusion of time would allow the Court to consider all of the arguments made, it would allow the government to produce discovery, and for the defendants to --

THE COURT: I would have anticipated you would be asking for --

MS. KIM: Oh, yes, your Honor.

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               THE COURT: -- a very different date.
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               MS. KIM: That is very true.
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               We would ask that time be excluded between now and
      April 2, 2024.
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               THE COURT: Is there any objection to that?
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               MR. BERNHOFT: None.
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               THE COURT: Granted for the reasons articulated.
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               MS. KIM: Thank you, your Honor.
9
               THE COURT: Ms. Kim.
10
               Okay. Thank you very much.
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               MR. BERNHOFT: Thank you, your Honor.
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